Desire not
To allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reasons. *Shakesp.*
Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd. *Milton.*

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.
The party hurtr who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re anointed. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*
The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppreſt. *Pope.*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger.
Wine is a mocker, ſtrong drink is *raging*; and whoſoever is deceived thereby, is not wiſe. *Prov.* xx. 1.
Why do the heathen *rage*. *Pſalm* ii. 1.
At this he inly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury.
Heart-rending news,
That death ſhould licenſe have to *rage* among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with miſchievous impetuouſity.
The chariots ſhall *rage* in the ſtreets, they ſhall juſtle one againſt another, ſeem like torches, and run like the lightenings. *Nah.* ii. 4.
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*
After theſe waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to leſſen and ſhrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent.
This courteſy was worſe than a baſtinado to Zelmane; ſo that again with *rageful* eyes ſhe bad him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would anſwer it. *Sidney, b.* ii.
A popular orator may repreſent vices in ſo formidable appearances, and ſet out each virtue in ſo amiable a form, that the covetous perſon ſhall ſcatter moſt liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* perſon ſhall find a calm. *Hamm.*

RA'GGED. *adj.* [from *rag.*]

1. Rent into tatters.
How like a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*
As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited.
The earl of Warwick's *ragged* ſtaff is yet to be ſeen pourtrayed in their church ſteeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
That ſome whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging ſea. *Shakeſp.*
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glaſs, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Dreſſed in tatters.
Since noble arts in Rome have no ſupport,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not ſmooth.
The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a rawboned carcaſe, for a ſmooth fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*
What ſhepherd owns thoſe *ragged* ſheep? *Dryden.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters.
Poor naked wretches, wherſo'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedneſs* defend you. *Shakeſp.*

RA'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

*RAGOUT'. n. ſ.* [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.
To the ſtage permit
*Ragouts* for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt,
'Tis taſk enough for thee t' expoſe a Roman feaſt. *Dryden.*
No fiſh they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of ſnails. *Add.*
When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricaſy. *King's Cookery.*

RA'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant.
*Ragwort* hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is almoſt of a cylindrical figure, and the ſeeds are faſtened to a down; the leaves are deeply laciniated or jagged. *Miller.*

RA'GSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*]

1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAIL. *n. ſ.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts.
If you make another ſquare, and alſo a tennant on each untennanted end of the ſtiles, and another mortes on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together. *Moxon.*

2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed: a *pale* is a ſeries of ſmall upright poſts riſing above the croſs beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a ſeries of croſs beams ſupported with poſts, which do not riſe much above it.
A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A large ſquare table for the commiſſioners, one ſide being ſufficient for thoſe of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge and pheaſant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. [ræ̆gle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is preſerved only in the word *nightrail.*

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with rails.
The hand is ſquare, with four rounds at the corners; this ſhould firſt have been planched over, and *railed* about with balliſters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, ſo it ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe.*
Sir Roger has given a handſome pulpit-cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 112.

2. To range in a line.
They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horſes in a cart, and were executed ſome of them at London and Wapping, and the reſt at divers places upon the ſea coaſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms.
Your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *rails* againſt all married mankind, curſes all Eve's daughters. *Shakeſp.*
What a monſtrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail* on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakeſp.*
'Till thou can'ſt *rail* the ſeals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*
He tript me behind; being down, inſulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Of words cometh *railings* and evil ſurmiſings. 1 *Tim.* vi.
Angels bring not *railing* accuſation againſt them. 2 *Pet.* ii.
If any is angry, and *rails* at it, he may ſecurely. *Locke.*
Thou art my blood, where Johnſon has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail* at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*
Leſbia for ever on me *rails*,
To talk of me ſhe never fails. *Swift.*

RAI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobious language.
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*
Let no preſuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wiſdom. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RAI'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment.
Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *Benj. Johnſon.*
A quotation out of Hudibras ſhall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next: *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 6.
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is almoſt ſufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*
To theſe we are ſolicited by the arguments of the ſubtile, and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RAI'MENT. *n. ſ.* [for *arraiment*, from *array.*] Veſture; veſtment; cloaths; dreſs; garment. A word now little uſed but in poetry.
His *raiments*, though mean, received handſomeneſs by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*
O Protheus, let this habit make thee bluſh!
Be thou aſham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodeſt *raiment*. *Shakeſp.*
Living, both food and *raiment* ſhe ſupplies. *Dryden.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [renian, Saxon; *regnen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.
Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* ſo faſt,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
The wind is South-Weſt, and the weather lowring, and like to *rain*. *Locke.*

2. To fall as rain.
The eye marvelleth at the whiteneſs thereof, and the heart is aſtoniſhed at the *raining* of it. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 18.
They ſat them down to weep; nor only tears
*Rain'd* at their eyes, but high winds roſe within. *Milton.*

3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.
That which ſerves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when *it* begins to *rain*,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.
It *rain'd* down fortune, ſhow'ring on your head. *Shak.*





*Rain* ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrop. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
Iſrael here had famiſh'd, had not God
*Rain'd* from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

RAIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝛen, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds.
When ſhall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain*. *Shakeſp.*
With ſtrange *rains*, hails, and ſhowers were they perſecuted. *Wiſdom* xvi. 16.
The loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an uſeleſs ſhow'r,
And the vext ſailors curſe the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
*Rain* is water by the heat of the ſun divided into very ſmall parts aſcending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condenſed into clouds, and deſcends in drops. *Ray.*

RAI'NBOW. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.
Caſting of the water in a moſt cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleaſant to the eye than to the mind, ſo ſenſibly to ſee the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*
To add another hue unto the *rainbow*. *Shakeſp.*
The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings diſpread in the form of a ſemicircle, the feathers of fundry colours. *Peach.*
They could not be ignorant of the promiſe of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the ſunſhine, and may be made artificially by ſpouting up water, which may break aloft, and ſcatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the ſun, ſhining upon theſe drops, certainly cauſes the bow to appear to a ſpectator ſtanding in a true poſition to the rain and ſun: this bow is made by refraction of the ſun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*

RAI'NDEER. [ꝛanar, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RAI'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rainy.*] The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAIN-WATER. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds.
Court holy water in a dry houſe, is better than the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
We took diſtilled *rain-water*. *Boyle.*
*Rain-water* is to be preferred before ſpring-water. *Mort.*

RAI'NY. *adj.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.
Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman are alike. *Prov.* xxvii. 15.

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reſa*, Swediſh; *reiſer*, Daniſh.]

1. To lift; to heave.
The elders went to *raiſe* him up from the earth. 2 *Sam.* xii.
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raiſe*
Twelve ſtarv'ling bards. *Pope.*

2. To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.*

3. To erect; to build up.
Take his carcaſe down from the tree, caſt it at the entering of the gate, and *raiſe* thereon a heap of ſtones. *Joſ.* viii.

4. To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious.
Counſellors may manage affairs, which nevertheleſs are far from the ability to *raiſe* and amplify an eſtate. *Bacon.*
Thou ſo pleas'd,
Can'ſt *raiſe* thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.
That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh,
To *raiſe* my fortunes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. To increaſe in current value.
The plate-pieces of eight were *raiſed* three-pence in the piece. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.
The Perſians gazing on the ſun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it ſhone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were *rais'd*,
And ſoon they worſhip'd, what at firſt they prais'd. *Prior.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.
This gentleman came to be *raiſed* to great titles. *Clarend.*

9. To excite; to put in action.
He *raiſeth* the ſtormy wind. *Pſalm* cvii. 28.
He might taint
Th' animal ſpirits, that from pure blood ariſe,
Thence *raiſe* diſtemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raiſing* his tempeſts. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to ſtir up.
He firſt *rais'd* head againſt uſurping Richard. *Shakeſp.*
They neither found me in the temple diſputing with any man, neither *raiſing* up the people. *Acts* xxiv. 12.
Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raiſe* the Tuſcan ſwains. *Dryden.*

11. To rouſe; to ſtir up.
They ſhall not awake, nor be *raiſed* out of their ſleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*

13. To bring into being.
Marry her, and *raiſe* up ſeed. *Gen.* xxxviii. 8.
I *raiſed* up of your ſons for prophets. *Amos* ii. 11.
I will *raiſe* up for them a plant of renown, and they ſhall be no more conſumed with hunger. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 29.
I will *raiſe* up evil againſt thee. 2 *Samuel* xii. 11.
One hath ventur'd from the deep to *raiſe*
New troubles. *Milton.*
God vouchſafes to *raiſe* another world
From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits.
The ſpirits of the deceaſed, by certain ſpells and infernal ſacrifices, were *raiſed*. *Sandys's Journey.*
Theſe are ſpectres, the underſtanding *raiſes* to itſelf, to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and *raiſed* again for our juſtification. *Romans* iv. 25.
It is ſown in diſhonour, it is *raiſed* in glory; it is ſown in weakneſs, it is *raiſed* in power. 1 *Cor.* xv. 23.

16. To occaſion; to begin.
*Raiſe* not a falſe report. *Exodus* xxiii. 1.
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and ſolemn ſtories *raiſed* after him. *Bro.*
Wantonneſs and pride
*Raiſe* out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

17. To ſet up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and *raiſe* a ſhouting ſound. *Dry.*
Soon as the prince appears, they *raiſe* a cry. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain ſum.
Britain, once deſpis'd, can *raiſe*
As ample ſums, as Rome in Cæſar's days. *Arbuthnot.*
I ſhould not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raiſe* five pound. *Gay.*

19. To collect; to aſſemble; to levy.
He out of ſmalleſt things could without end
Have *rais'd* inceſſant armies. *Milton.*

20. To give riſe to.
Higher argument
Remains, ſufficient of itſelf to *raiſe*
That name, unleſs years damp my wing. *Milton.*

21. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh.
Miſs Liddy can dance a jig, and *raiſe paſte*. *Spectator.*

RAI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes.
Then ſhall ſtand up in his eſtate a *raiſer* of taxes. *Dan.* xi.
They that are the firſt *raiſers* of their houſes, are moſt indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*
He that boaſts of his anceſtors, the founders and *raiſers* of a family, doth confeſs that he hath leſs virtue. *Taylor.*
*Raiſer* of human kind! by nature caſt,
Naked and helpleſs. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

RAI'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.]
*Raiſins* are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the ſun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*, but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens; they are called jar *raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars: the fineſt are the fruit of the vitis Damaſcena. *Hill's Materia Med.*
Dried grapes or *raiſins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a ſweet liquor, which, being betimes diſtilled, afford an oil and ſpirit much like the *raiſins* themſelves. *Boyle.*

RAKE. *n. ſ.* [*raſtrum*, Lat. race, Sax. *racche*, Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midſummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*. *Tuſſer.*
O that thy bounteous deity wou'd pleaſe
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking ſound
Of ſome vaſt treaſure hidden under grouud. *Dryden.*
He examines his face in the ſtream, combs his ruful locks with a *rake*. *Garth.*

2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow; a man addicted to pleaſure.
The next came with her ſon, who was the greateſt *rake* in the place, but ſo much the mother's darling, that ſhe left her huſband for the ſake of this graceleſs youth. *Addiſon.*
*Rakes* hate ſober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuthnot.*
Men, ſome to buſ'neſs, ſome to pleaſure take;
But ev'ry woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*
The ſire ſaw ſmiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the bleſſing of a *rake*. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake.
Mow barlie, and *rake* it, and ſet it on cocks. *Tuſſer.*
Harrows iron teeth ſhall every where
*Rake* helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*



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